

POOR LYING SHEETS.

Methods Necessary to Defeat Bryan.

PORTLAND M'KINLEY ORGAN

Print Fabulous Resolutions for An Effect.

The only alleged metropolitan newspapers, of Portland, the Daily Oregonian and Telegram, both the organs of the "honest money" and McKinley, prints the following resolutions and sent out the same to the associated press newspapers, of the country. They are a fraud, a lie and a forgery from beginning to end.

Will men, who thus defraud the public, still pretend to be the friends of the people?

Individuals, who thus falsely pose as public reformers and commit such offenses and never retract them or apologise for them, simply because they have a press monopoly, ought to have their rights, as publishers in a free country, taken away. Men, who will take such advantage of an innocent and confiding people, are fit for

any crime and unworthy the respect of decent people.

THE FRAUDULENT RESOLUTIONS.

The Oregonian and Telegram of Wednesday, both print this as a fact: "Nearly every one present took part in the debate that followed, and in the end the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That, as the People's party is the only true reform party in the United States, its existence and perpetuity are of more importance to itself and to the people than any Democratic promise of the remonetization of silver.

"Mindful of the fact that Sylvester Pennoyer, the Democrat masquerading under the guise of Populism, by indirectness defeated both the Populist candidates for congress in the late June election in this state, and cognizant of the other fact that he now is the chief instrumentality behind the persistent demand for the withdrawal of Populist Bryan and Watson electors, the state central committee counsels and advises each and all of the People's party presidential electors to remain in the field; and admonishes the state executive committee that in case a vacancy occurs in the electoral ticket from death or resignation, it is the bounden duty of said committee under the instruction of the state convention, to fill such vacancy, and to fill it with a Populist.

"Resolved, That every Populist voter in the state of Oregon, loyal and true to his party and the principles it advocates, will vote only the Bryan-Watson ticket."

[No such resolutions were ever offered, read, debated, considered or adopted.]

M'KINLEY ACCEPTS.

The Money Question He Places First.

FARMERS HURT BY THE TARIFF

Says Silver Cannot Be Restored by Independent Action.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27.—Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued yesterday. It is as follows:

Hon. John M. Tauraton and other members of the notification committee of the Republican national convention—Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor and to consider in detail the questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary, in view of remarks on that occasion, and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issue presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which, in my opinion, vitally effect our strength and position among the governments, of the world, and our morally, integrity and patriotism as citizens, of that Republic, which for a century past has been the best hope of the world; and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards, of government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts, of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct, in the past, has always inspired.

He places the discussion of the money question first, but makes the usual arguments for protective tariff.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people by a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the people's and silver parties, to inaugurate free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already treated universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the bullion would get the silver dollar. It belongs to him and nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive a dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

"We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars which are maintained by the government at a parity with gold and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are silver dollars now in use different from those which would be of the same weight and fineness, they are to bear the stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it. Having the exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the commercial value of silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar goes to the government as a benefit to the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated

the silver dollars it must in honor protect the holder in its use. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation expressed in the public statute to maintain the parity.

"These dollars in the particulars I have named, are not the same as dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government it would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them—by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited silver, and its connection with the transaction would end there. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. What would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, we would be driven to a silver basis—silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, could stand upon their real value.

"If the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, then we would have to change money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason, and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the devaluation of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and the coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to destroy property values, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. To any such policy I am unreservedly opposed.

"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial rate is more than 20 ounces of gold to 1 ounce of silver. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until an international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard.

"The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its records abundantly show. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

"The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement and, if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism and until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard.

"It is not the increase in the volume of money which is needed at this time, but an increase in the volume of business; not an increase of coinage, but a more active use of the money coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mints and full and unrestricted labor of American workmen."

Dangerously Hurt

ROSEBURG, Or., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Armstrong, of Jacksonville, mother of Professor A. P. Armstrong, of Portland, was thrown from a wagon and dangerously hurt yesterday, while on route by team from Roseburg, with Mr. and Mrs. Ozlesby. The accident happened at Summit canyon, south of Canyonville. The wagon tipped, throwing Mrs. Armstrong 30 or 40 feet. Her scalp was laid open from the forehead back several inches. Her face and body were terribly bruised. She is supposed to be internally injured. She was brought to the residence of her niece, Mrs. Ziegler, on last night's overland. Mrs. Armstrong is advanced in years and little hopes is entertained of her recovery.

A Car Crashes into a Crowd.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 27.—As a Sunday school excursion from the city was landing at Gales' Ferry, a heavy tramcar was let loose on the incline by a boy. The heavy car dashed into the excursionists. One woman was killed, several persons seriously injured, and a dozen or more thrown violently into the water. A panic ensued in which several more were injured.

Washington Republican Convention.

TACOMA, Aug. 27.—P. C. Sullivan, of Pierce county, was nominated for governor, by the Republican state convention, this morning, on the first ballot. The vote stood, Sullivan 284, Whilson 48, Wilson 50, Lash 20, Jones 3. Ticket completed as follows: Supreme judge J. P. Hoyt, King county; county state auditor John E. Frost, Kittitas; state treasurer, J. A. Kellogg, Columbia; attorney-general E. W. Ross, Cowlitz. Supt. public instruction E. L. Brunton, Walla Walla; Commissioner public lands W. T. Forrest, Lewis county; state printer O. C. White, Stevens county. Presidential electors—L. B. Andrews, King county; Sol. Smith, Kikikati; J. N. Cobb, Pierce; W. L. Kennedy, Adams.

CASTORIA.

The Steamer of the Pacific is on its way to the coast.

PALACE BOMBARDED.

The Sultan of Zanzibar Is Burned Out.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Minister Willis Returns With Orders on the Subject.

Palace Bombaraded.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.—The palace of the sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded this morning by the British gunboats, and at noon was a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftain, Said Khalid, and commander of his forces. It is said the occupants have escaped to the German consulate, where they will remain under the protection of the German flag.

By 8 a. m. today, over one hundred British subjects and some other foreigners had embarked on the warship. A naval officer was sent to the palace square with another message for Said Khalid, asking him if he was prepared to surrender, again notifying him that the palace would be shelled at 9 o'clock promptly, if he failed to haul down the flag. Said replied "that he would sooner die than surrender." His answer was conveyed to Admiral Rawson.

At 9 o'clock the flagship signalled the Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow, and commenced firing. A moment later the cruiser and two gunboats opened fired with the heaviest guns. Ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among its defenders. The British kept up the bombardment until 9:50 when the palace was tumbling in ruins. The losses of the enemy are not known, but must have been heavy.

During the bombardment the Sultans armed steamer Glasgow, opened fire on the British warships. A few well aimed shells from the heavy guns of the Raccoon and a shot or two from the four inch guns of the Sparrow crashed through and through her silencing her fire in short order. Ultimately she sank at her moorings. Hammond has been proclaimed Sultan.

The Bombardment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Consul Dorsey Mohun, at Zanzibar: "Khalid Bin Bargash is refusing to surrender, the palace was bombarded by the English fleet, at 9 o'clock this morning, and totally destroyed. Many were killed. He took refuge in the German consulate. Afterwards Hammond was proclaimed as sultan; all the Americans are safe."

Hawaii Matters.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20, (per steamer Alameda, to San Francisco)—Minister Willis has resumed duties of his office. It is reported that his recent visit to Washington was for a conference with President Cleveland on the annexation policy. It is said that President Cleveland empowered Minister Willis to enter into negotiations for either annexation or a monarchical form of government with Kalulani on the throne, or an American protectorate, the choice of either form of government to be left to the people to be settled by vote.

The Cubans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—According to two cablegrams received in this city, the steamer Laurada, which sailed from this port for Cuba, August 6, landed one of the most formidable filibustering expeditions yet shipped to Cuba, then sailed to Port Antonio, Jamaica. The Laurada landed 200 men and an immense cargo on the

Southern coast of Cuba, Santa Clara province. The cargo consisted of 53,000 pounds of dynamite, eleven field guns, four cannon, seven gatlings, and a quantity of ammunition.

Plantation Destroyed.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—It is reported that the insurgents recently burned over 30 coffee and cocoa plantations in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Among the larger plantations burned were the splendid estates of Aurora, Sempala and Delorita. It is estimated that more than a million dollar's worth of property was destroyed. These estates were owned by French citizens, who were not sympathizers with the insurgents, but who have remained neutral from the commencement of the trouble in Cuba.

At a meeting of the board of trade last night it was deliberately announced that the decree prohibiting the planting, cultivating and harvesting of the sugar and coffee crops would be strictly enforced. Some of the merchants were evidently discontented, but the majority of those in attendance who are apparently loyal to Spain, approve the measure. The newspapers of Havana make no comment upon Captain-General Weyler's recent orders concerning sugar and coffee plantations.

Rioting and Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople, cables the state department that great bloodshed and rioting has occurred there. Last night several hundred Armenians were killed and at the time the cable was sent today, the minister states that all the houses in the city were closed, dynamite bombs were exploded in the streets last night by the Armenians and about thirty Turkish soldiers were killed. The revolutionists were placed on board a steamer and conveyed to a foreign port.

Bryan Campaign.

ELITE, Pa., Aug. 27.—Notwithstanding the three long addresses and half a dozen short speeches yesterday, candidate Bryan plunged into the battle again this morning, speaking from the balcony, at the Reed house to 2,000 people. In the speech he touched upon the question of patronage, declaring that none have yet approached him with requests for office in case of his election and made no promises.

Populists Will Notify Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Star this afternoon says: "The Star can state positively that Bryan is to be formally and officially notified of the Populist nomination, made in St. Louis. Tom Watson will be notified, at the same time."

Missouri Goldbug-Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The state convention of gold Democrats nominated a full state ticket, and instructed the delegates to the Indianapolis convention to present the name of James G. Broadhead for president.

Ohio Populists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The Populist convention today nominated E. J. Clark for supreme judge and for food commissioner T. J. Reager, of Springfield. The Populists take these two places on the fusion state ticket and get five of 25 electors.

Will Notify Bryan.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The silver party will formally notify Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb., September 8. Senator Teller and Congressman Towne will speak.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that no warrants will be drawn for construction of county bridges until contractors for the same shall have furnished to the county court certified receipts showing that all labor and materials entering into the construction of such bridges have been paid for.

G. P. TERRELL, County Judge.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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OUR ILLINOIS LETTER

Written by a Workingman of Chicago.

SILVER STATISTICS FOR 1895.

Chances Are Good That Illinois Will Go for Bryan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Your correspondent begs leave to take a clipping from one of Chicago's greatest dailies, and append for the benefit of your readers, as he considers it one of the best statistical statements he has seen, for them to draw conclusion from, whether a country with vast resources and large credit, and population of 70,000,000, is able to place silver on the level it was before 1873, by free coinage, if the product of 1895 is anywhere near the aggregate that can be produced. If the sudden demand would be greater than can be supplied, and bullion soar accordingly. It reads thus:

From official information received by the treasury department from twenty-one countries, the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1895 amounted, in the aggregate, to \$113,672,200. Of this sum \$14,603,200 was recoinage. Deducting this sum from the total coinage, gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1895 as \$100,069,000. The country coining the largest amount of silver in 1895 was Mexico, with a coinage of \$24,832,350; followed closely by Japan with a coinage of \$23,883,500; next comes China with \$8,253,340; Spain, \$7,969,500; Great Britain, \$5,821,151; United States, \$5,699,000; Austro-Hungary \$5,200,000; Peru, \$4,073,000; Russia, \$3,554,000; Ecuador, \$2,500,000; Germany, \$1,826,000.

The silver coinage executed by Great Britain during the year for her colonies was: For Canada, \$1,158,630; for Hong Kong, \$2,200,000; for Straits Settlements, \$450,500—a total of 3,808,130. France coined for Indo-China, \$6,092,000 in silver, and for Morocco \$354,000. During 1895 the United States re-coined the largest amount of silver, viz., \$4,850,000, followed by Austria-Hungary with a recoinage of \$3,318,500; England, \$2,100,000; Germany, \$1,826,000; Russia, \$642,000; India, \$484,500.

From January 1 to August 1, 1896, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints of the United States was \$8,562,412, while the coinage of silver dollars from 1792 to 1873 aggregated \$8,031,238 only.

The world's product of silver during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been \$225,000,000.—The amount of new bullion used in the coinage so far as known was \$100,069,000, and from reports received from twelve countries the amount used in the industrial arts was \$42,000,000, while the exports to the east amounted to \$37,500,000, making the total disposition of the world's silver product for 1895 so far as known \$179,569,000, which would leave \$46,430,000 for coin and use in the arts by the countries from which no reports have been received.

The importance of Illinois in this campaign, a place New York has heretofore occupied, can be inferred from the statement of Vice President Stevens, of the silver party. "The great battleground will be Illinois, and I believe we will carry it." [Continued on second page.]

New York Racket

is relieving goods of all kinds direct from New York, bought from one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. All their goods are bought for cash, and sold for cash. These buying from such a house get their goods cheaper than in an ordinary time house; that is clear. We are also able to sell our goods at cheaper rates, that also is clear.

We keep a large line of laces, embroideries, lace curtains, bed spreads, linen and cotton towels, crash, table linen, ladies vests, and all kinds of underwear, corsets, white and work hirts, suspenders, hosiery, purses, combs, brushes, and a large line of notions of all kinds, call and see for yourselves, we sell at close prices.

E. T. BARNES.

EVERYBODY



And his wife are invited to attend a public barbecue and Bryan ratification, to be held at Marion Square Salem on the afternoon and evening of

Saturday, September 5, 1896.

A free country, free silver, and free people will be discussed by able speakers, including Sylvester Pennoyer, Elder Barkley, Gen. Chamberlain and several others.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE